

# THE REGISTER.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1875.

## Grange Directory.

### PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

OFFICERS OF THE ALLEN CO. GRANGES.

COUNTY COUNCIL. POSTOFFICE.

John Vanlister, Master, Iola  
B. D. Allen, Secretary, Iola  
B. D. Allen, County Agent, Iola

COUNTY RELIEF COMMITTEE.

James Vanlister, Iola  
B. D. Allen, Secretary, Iola

DEER CREEK GRANGE.

J. Martin, Master, Elizabethtown  
G. L. Smith, Secretary, Elizabethtown

DIAMOND GRANGE.

J. Vanlister, Master, Iola  
J. C. Kelso, Secretary, Iola

CRESCENT VALLEY GRANGE.

J. L. Arnold, Master, Iola  
J. Delaplain, Secretary, Iola

ELM CREEK GRANGE.

J. W. Donahoe, Master, Iola  
M. Stout, Secretary, Iola

ELSVORE GRANGE.

I. C. Mager, Master, Iola  
S. Young, Secretary, Iola

IMPERIAL GRANGE.

Robert Stanley, Master, Iola  
Alex Straubmuller, Secretary, Iola

INDUSTRIAL GRANGE.

R. Cook, Master, Iola  
Sallie Lockens, Secretary, Iola

IOLA GRANGE.

J. T. Young, Master, Iola  
J. T. Young, Secretary, Iola

BETHEL GRANGE.

N. Hanks, Master, Iola  
Jas. Woolin, Secretary, Iola

NEOSHO VALLEY GRANGE.

J. A. G. Saley, Master, Iola  
E. L. Moore, Secretary, Iola

MAPLE GROVE GRANGE.

W. E. Hollister, Master, Iola  
C. Knowlton, Secretary, Iola

MAY FLOWER GRANGE.

R. P. Blair, Master, Iola  
S. P. Wilsong, Secretary, Iola

ODESSA GRANGE.

A. Cosine, Master, Iola  
E. Lowe, Secretary, Iola

ROCK HILL GRANGE.

J. C. Eny, Master, Iola  
J. Lausight, Secretary, Iola

OWL CREEK GRANGE.

J. C. Eny, Master, Iola  
J. Lausight, Secretary, Iola

## Farm and Fireside.

### The Care of Sheep.

Hon. A. E. Kimsey, at a recent meeting at Plainfield, Vt., gave the following rules for the care and management of sheep, which, with some modifications, making allowance for the difference of climate, may be of service to the wool growers of the west:

1. Never starve a sheep, especially in summer.
2. Do not feed much grain if you have good hay, but at all events never let your sheep grow poor.
3. Many farmers lose by letting their sheep live as long in autumn without feeding as possible, consequently, if they are in good condition in October, and lose flesh and are made to gain again there will be a tender place in the wool.
4. Have the lambs come in March, if coarse wool; in May, if fine.
5. Shear your sheep before the 20th of May if possible.
6. Keep your sheep from all cold storms at all times of the year, and be as careful of them as of your horse. Many sheep perish from showers after being shorn, even in July, so I say shear at a time of year when they can be housed for a week after shearing. In storms in autumn, if sheep are exposed, it takes a long time to dry the wool, and the sheep are consequently uncomfortable for a long time; colds and consumption are the result.
7. Raise the standard of your flocks; weigh every fleece at shearing, number the sheep, and note the weight of the fleeces, and then sell or kill your poorest sheep, as like produces like, and your average will soon go from four to seven pounds.

But little need be said about raising lambs, only take care of them and be sure to know whether they are able to draw the milk, for many lambs, especially when at pasture, perish when they otherwise might live because not able to start the milk. This is one great objection to having lambs come at pasture, as they do not receive the attention they should.

Much more might be said with regard to the general management in feeding, salting, curing diseases, castrating and docking lambs—but I think I have said enough, and if any hints that I have suggested will prove of use to my brother farmers, I feel that I shall be amply repaid.

**THE HOG CROP.**—The hog crop, according to the department reports, will be something far above the ordinary this year. The following is the census of hogs in the principal pork packing states up to Jan. 1, 1875. These figures represent the number of hogs alive at the time of the reports: Indiana, 2,670,000; Illinois, 3,064,000; Wisconsin, 587,800; Iowa, 3,338,200; Missouri, 2,082,600; Kentucky, 1,704,800; Ohio, 1,734,900. A person of a contemplative turn of mind and a capacity for figures, can find relaxation in looking over this wilderness of hogs. Stretched out in single array you would have a line of hogs reaching over 10,000 miles. There is nearly one hog for every three persons in the United States included in the above figures, while the actual census of hogs in all the states foot up nearly twenty million.

There seems to be few people who know it, but it is nevertheless true, that if you hold between your teeth a pair of scissors, a steel knife, or almost any other steel substance, you will not weep during the process of peeling onions.

## A True Home.

BY REV. E. P. POWELL.

In my visiting I have found a home. It is not a mere house with a family in it, but a genuine, true, charming, ideal home. It is not in the country among the hills, nor is it in one of the favored streets of luxury in the city. It is within a stone's throw of considerable destitution, and it has an outlook that I wish could be bettered. The first thing you will see in the little front room is a bunch of dried fern leaves, elegantly grouped with a few mosses, and fastened on the wall; then a bunch of lichens and a group of leaves, and these are exquisite displaying the art of nature in arrangement. They take the place of chromos or more costly painting. "Oh!" You know what to expect in the mother of this household; and you will not be disappointed. She is not an artist nor a scholar, does not understand botany or drawing; she has not advantages which are unusual. She has simply used well what she had. I found that she not only knew how to arrange her house, but how to keep home. Her children were growths of this home. They grew up out of their ideas—thrift, taste, love, order. She had an idea that home was not worth building apart from the family. Its object was to be applied every way to the rearing of young souls. So in all her apartments she had studied an adjustment between things and spirits. This was where her babies were to get their first impression and conceptions, where they were to be moulded and cultured, and made wise and strong for society.

But why do I talk of the mother? The father was the head of the family, and he kept his place. He was firm but unswerving, and the idea of responsibility ran through all he said or did. Throwing open the door of a little nook filled with books and maps and globes, he said:

"This is our wardrobe; walk in."

"But I do not see a garment here," I said.

"No; but still here are several coats and dresses and bonnets; and here," pointing to a cyclopaedia, "is a pile of furs. You see, we thought, like others, that we could not afford books. But we found that we ate up a valuable volume at each meal; that a coat would buy from twenty to forty volumes; and that by a little saving we could indulge here. So, we don't have quite so large a wardrobe for our bodies, but a much larger one for our minds."

One evening each week this family gives regularly to such of the neighboring children as care to call. The father and mother, with gentle refinement and prayerful love, make the evening bright and joyous. It is a training school in which the scholars do not see that they are under discipline. Occasionally some fruit or refreshment is served; always there is talk about manhood and honor and good faith; and talk about God is brought in as naturally and easily as about books. The children get accustomed to coming with their cures, temptations, dangers and sins to these parents and so they are led and moulded into a higher life.

I cannot tell you half of what I saw in this house. The charm was, it was all so easily done. There were no marvels, no wonders; nothing that depended on vast wealth or education, or peculiar gifts. Any one could do the same. It was the result of a determination to live usefully, wisely, and godly—to make a home that was essentially beautiful and adapted to the best results.

### The Value of Beets for Stock.

Having planted last year a small piece of light, loamy, and, well manured, with mangolds—or, as some term them, the giant beet—I found the yield to be at the rate of thirty-five tons per acre. The first of December I commenced feeding them to three cows, at the rate of one peck per day each, measured after they were cut, together with one foddering of hay per day, the remainder of their fodder being cut straw. I continued this feed for three months, and the cows at this time were in better condition than they were the previous winter, at the same time in the winter, when they had been fed wholly on hay; they also gave more milk. In my opinion beets are the most profitable root that we can grow for stock feed. The sugar beet I have no doubt is the most nutritious, although I think the mangolds the most profitable to cultivate, as the yield is much larger. If our farmers would grow more roots than they have been in the habit of raising to feed their stock during our long and cold winters their hay would hold out better, and their stock, I think, would be in better condition in flesh and health. A large amount of straw and coarse fodder may be fed to stock if we have some kind of roots to feed with it. Some will probably say that it takes too much manure to grow these roots. Try a small piece of light, loamy land with them, and in my opinion you will not think that you have wasted your manure.—*Correspondence Maine Farmer.*

**MOTHS IN CARPETS.**—A sure method to remove the pests is to pour strong alum water on the floor to the distance of half a yard around the edges before laying the carpets. Then once or twice during the season sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping. Insects do not like salt, and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent their lighting on it.

To remove stains from the hands: Four drops sulphuric acid in a quart of rain water will remove fruit, dye-stains or stove blacking from the hands. Be careful not to drop acid on the clothing.

## Let us Take Courage.

Now that the locusts have taken to themselves wings and flown away, a new survey of the field discloses all cause for apprehension. It now appears that only some eight or ten counties in Kansas, and parts of about the same number in Missouri, have suffered serious loss in consequence of the presence of the grasshoppers this spring, and even the condition of the farmers in the grasshopper district is far from hopeless. With a fair season which we have every reason to expect, the farmers in the devastated district can yet raise a good crop of corn, potatoes, hay and vegetables. Our intelligence from the growing crops throughout the west and southwest—the grasshopper region excepted—are the most cheering characters.

In Kansas we will have from thirty to fifty per cent. more wheat than was ever before garnered, should no storms or other destructive causes yet interfere; and besides wheat, all kinds of crops outside of the ravaged territory, are full as good as ever before. From all the facts we can gather, and we have taken considerable pains to get at the truth, we are fully convinced that the autumn will find Kansas possessed of more genuine wealth, in her own right, than ever before. In view of our brightening prospects we would say to our people, take courage, be hopeful, be cheerful, despondency and the blues will not help us out of trouble, but, on the contrary, such feelings breed trouble. But with a view to the past vividly before our eyes let us learn a valuable lesson; let us ask ourselves why it was, that after ten years of bountiful crops two partial failures brought us almost to starvation. We hope none will be angry when we say it was attributable largely to our own improvidence. We all went too recklessly into debt, we did not follow the example set us by our thrifty New England farmers, which is, carefully save everything you raise. We verily believe there has been more food for man and beast wasted annually in Kansas for the last six years, than the whole State of New Hampshire has raised in the same length of time.

Let us answer, if we can, how it is that the farmers on the hard, stony hills of New England can have good houses and barns and almost invariably give their children a good education, and lay up something for their old age, and still not raise one-tenth as much as any ordinary farmer can raise in Kansas. The difference in the prices we get will no where near make up for the quantity we raise. To our mind there is only one solution of the problem. They economize their time and carefully husband their means, saving little by little till finally competence is theirs to enjoy. While we are altogether too rash and prodigal, in almost everything we do, we are too ready to predict what we expect to have but which may never be ours, for some little present enjoyment, or to assist in carrying out some wild scheme that does not even meet our own hearty approval. We run into debt too much, hoping that some good fortune will bring things around all right, but just how it is going to come we are at a loss to know. We must learn to commence at the foot of the ladder and climb up, step by step, making sure that the round above us is not broken, before we entrust ourselves upon it. Lay up a little surplus every year, be careful and take care of what we raise, provide food and some kind of shelter for stock, don't run in debt for machinery that you want only for a few days in the year, and that a great many leave standing where they last used it till wanted next year, don't try to do more than you can do well, always strive to raise the most bushels per acre, raise the best breeds of stock you can get. It seems to us that with these suggestions adopted, Kansas would soon take rank among the most prosperous and wealthy States of our Union. However, if any of our readers can point a better way out of the woods, send us your ideas, we will gladly give them a place in our paper.—*Spirit of Kansas.*

### A Valuable Recipe.

The *Journal of Chemistry* publishes a recipe for the destruction of insects, which, if it be one-half as efficacious as it is claimed to be, will prove invaluable: Hot alum water is a recent suggestion as an insecticide. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, chinch bugs, and all the crawling pests which infest our houses. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire till the alum disappears; then apply it with a brush, while nearly boiling hot, to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, pantry shelves and the like. Brush the crevices in the floor of the skirting, or mop boards, if you expect that they harbor vermin. If, in whitewashing a ceiling, plenty of alum is added to the lime, it will also serve to keep insects at a distance. Cockroaches will flee the place which has been washed in cool alum water. Sugar barrels and boxes can be freed from ants by drawing a chalk mark just around the edge of the top of them. The mark must be unbroken, or they will creep over it; but a continuous chalk mark half an inch in width will set their deprecations at naught. Powdered alum or borax will keep the chinch bugs at respectable distance, and travelers should always carry a package in their hand bags, to scatter over and under their pillows in places where they have reason to suspect the presence of such bedfellows.

Equal proportions of turpentine, boiled linseed oil, and vinegar, thoroughly applied and then rubbed with flannel, is an excellent furniture polish.

When milk sours scalding will render it sweet again. The whey separates from the curd, and the former is better than shortening in bread.

## How to Manage Cows in Fly Time.

The following interesting article is from Isaac Relf in the Titusville Pa. Herald:

About the 20th of July, when the hottest days prevailed, and the flies in the height of their glory, drove every animal with their needle guns, I had trouble to get my cow to stand their piercing weapons while I milked, and I became satisfied, by smothering a few flies on her and looking at my head streaked with blood they had taken from her, that the cow was not to blame for moving and switching them off, and instead of whipping and chasing and fighting my cow, as I beheld my neighbors do, I took her into my stable where it was too dark for the flies to follow and all was quiet and gentle. On turning her out to pasture, she soon returned with a swarm of her enemies, and tried to get into the stable so I opened the door and she started for the stall. I let her stay in half a day, and turned her out again for water and feed, but she could not bear the flies and returned.

I have since that time milked at six o'clock a. m., and let my cow stay in the stable through the day, until sundown, and then turn her out to pasture, which is good, and she easily suffices to last the next day, after milking, and is always at the stable ready to go in by that time. I have offered her water several times, but she refused. I don't feed her anything but keep the stable as dark as I think will keep out the flies. She stays there quietly, improves in flesh and increases in the quantity and quality of the milk, which is now only kept at common natural animal heat, without fighting flies and running to get away from them. The milk and cow were at fever heat all day, which, in my opinion, injures the milk, and perhaps makes it unhealthy to use.

For the short time I have tested stabling through the day I am satisfied it would pay largely for the little trouble in dairies; and the pastures yield much more feed on account of the cattle not tramping and cutting the grass off with their feet in traveling and fighting flies.

### Sound Sleep.

Sound sleep is essential to good health. It is impossible to restore and recuperate the system, exhausted by labor and activity, without this perfect repose.

Sleep has a great deal to do with the disposition and temper. A sound sleeper is seldom unduly disturbed by trifles; while a wakeful, restless person is apt to be irritable.

A great deal has been written about the advantage of curtailing the hours of repose, and of sleep but little. We are inclined to think that there is room for doubt whether the benefits of closely limiting the time given to rest have not been exaggerated. Active persons, of nervous temperament, can hardly get too much sleep. We know very well that the saving of two or three hours a day for slumber is, in one sense, equivalent to a considerable prolongation of human life, and we are no advocates of indolence, but the fact still remains that sleep may be so much abridged as to leave the system incapable of so much effective work in two hours as might be performed in a better condition in one.

### PRESCRIPTION FOR DRUNKENNESS.

There is a curious prescription in England for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. The recipe came into notoriety through the efforts of the late Rev. Newman Hall and Capt. Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern. He had fallen into such a habit of habitual drunkenness that his utmost efforts to regain himself proved unavailing. At length he sought the advice of an eminent physician, who gave him a prescription which he followed faithfully for several months, and at the end of that time he had lost all desire for liquor, although he had for many years been led captive by a most debasing appetite. The recipe, which he afterward published, and by which so many have been assisted to reform, is as follows: Sulphate of iron, five grains; magnesia, ten grains; peppermint water, eleven grains; spirit of nutmeg, one drachm; to be taken twice a day. This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partly supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.

The fly season, an exchange cheerfully remarks, is near at hand and it will cost three onions to try the experiment of keeping your picture frames, looking glass frames, etc., from being scarred over by flies. The recipe is three onions boiled in water. Paint your frames over with this liquid, and the originator says the flies will never touch them. Whether the size of the onions must be determined by the size of the frames or the size of the fly, the author of the receipt has not divulged.

Snowballs: 1 cup of sugar, 2 eggs, 4 table-spoons of milk, 1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar, 1 teaspoonful of soda, if the milk is sour; if sweet, 1 teaspoonful; flour enough to roll into balls. Fry in lard, dip in the white of an egg, then white sugar, till white all over.

A simple mode of keeping butter in warm weather is to set over the dish containing it a large flower pot or unglazed earthenware crock, inverted. Wrap a wet cloth around the covering vessel, and place the whole where there is a draft of air.

When milk sours scalding will render it sweet again. The whey separates from the curd, and the former is better than shortening in bread.

## Be Polite.

An anecdote in relation to the late Hon. Geo. McDuffie, of South Carolina, which we take pleasure in reprinting and commending to our readers. When a very little boy, George was one evening holding a calf by the ears, while his mother milked the cow. A gentleman passing by said: "Good evening, my little son."

George returned, "Good evening, sir," with so polite a bow as to attract the gentleman's attention, who said— "Why did you not pull of your hat my little friend?"

"So I will, sir," said George, "if you will get down and hold the calf for me." His politeness and his shrewd remark were the making of him, for the gentleman, who was rich said to his mother— "Your son is a bright boy, and will, one day, if he is properly trained, make a great man. If you allow me, I will educate him and give him a start in the world."

George's mother was only too glad to thank the gentleman for his kind offer, and to let him take charge of her son, who became a distinguished man; serving his country at different times as a senator in Congress and as governor of his native state.

Boys and girls, would you be loved and respected? Be polite to all—the rich as well as the poor; and never fail to be respectful to the old. Be polite at home, for politeness must begin at home. It has been truly said, that nothing makes the young so lovely, as an habitual respect and dutiful deportment toward their friends and superiors. Such conduct makes the plainest face beautiful, and gives to every action a nameless but peculiar charm.

**RICE JELLY.**—Boil one pound of rice flour with half a pound of loaf sugar in a quart of water, until the whole becomes a glutinous mass; strain off the jelly and let it stand to cool. This is nutritious and light.

**LEMON SNAPS.**—One large cup sugar, two cups flour, a little more than a half cup of butter, two eggs, two table-spoons of hot water, half teaspoonful soda, flavor with lemon, roll very thin.

**PLAIN SUGAR CAKES.**—One pound sugar, half pound butter, or butter and small lard mixed; half pint sour milk, two small teaspoons of soda, two and a half pints of flour, and a little nutmeg.

To take miller from linen, mix soft soap with starch powdered, half the quantity of salt and a piece of lemon, and lay it on both sides with a paint brush; let it be in the open air—on grass is preferable till the stain is removed.

White horn buttons may be made to imitate mother-of-pearl by being boiled in a saturated solution of sugar-of-lead and then laid in very dilute hydrochloric acid.

**JOB WORK** of great variety and of superior style done promptly at the Office of THE IOLA REGISTER.

### PUBLIC REPORT

#### OF A

#### POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in doing with medicine; but having heard the Vegetable cure so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic (which every one needs some time) it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great means of curing all kinds of blood, there are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect. Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most needed in old age—calm, sweet repose, thereby strengthening the mind as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life with sciatica, and has become blind from its effects, having tried many remedies with no favorable result, was induced by friends to try the Vegetable. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her health, that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing. Yours respectfully, O. P. H. HODGE, Police Officer, Station 6, BOSTON, Mass., May 9, 1875.

### HEARTFELT PRAYER.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22, 1864.  
Dear Sir—I should be wanting in gratitude if I failed to acknowledge what the Vegetable has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with Bronchitis, which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chill; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless. I was advised to make a trial of the Vegetable, and under the providence of God has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others, as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the fervent prayer of your admiring humble servant, BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place. B. P.

### MAKE IT PUBLIC.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1871.

Dear Sir—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of the Vegetable in cases of Sciatica, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh, and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that I know the Vegetable to be the most reliable remedy for Catarrh and General Debility.

My wife has been troubled with Catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thrice tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all this she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the local was excessive and very offensive. She was in this condition when she commenced to take the Vegetable; I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking the Vegetable until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you that the pain (if you choose to make it public) that she was suffering from, and the Vegetable accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I feel justified in saying that the Vegetable is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it, for I believe it to be a good, honest vegetable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it. I am, &c., &c., L. C. CALDWELL, 364 Athens Street, Boston.

### Has Entirely Cured Me.

Boston, October, 1870.  
Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the Vegetable, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the Vegetable for this complaint, and am happy to say that it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetable to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; and I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted with Rheumatism. JAMES MOSE, 364 Athens Street, Boston.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

## THE IOLA REGISTER.

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